

REMARKS

The Office Action mailed May 21, 2002 has been reviewed and carefully considered. Claims 7-10 and 12 are pending in this application, with claim 7 being the only independent claim. Reconsideration of the above-identified application, as herein amended and in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

In the Office Action mailed May 21, 2002, the specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. §132 because the Examiner states that the phrase "other adhesives" is new matter. The original specification states that thermoplastic long-term adhesives are applied to one side of the glass fiber fabric wallpaper and that the long-term adhesives preferably consist of a water soluble hot melt or pressure-sensitive hot melt adhesive (page 2, lines 10-14). The term "long-term adhesive" was replaced with --permanent adhesive-- in an amendment filed January 10, 2001. Furthermore, the original application stated "Examples of suitable hot melt adhesives are..." which was followed by a list of adhesives. Accordingly, the specification did not state that the list of adhesives were the only adhesives which could be used. Rather, it stated that the list included examples which can be used.

Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition, (excerpt attached) defines the term 'example' as follows: "one (as an item or incident) that is representative of all of a group or type". According to this definition, the examples listed in the original application are merely representative of a group or type of hot melt adhesives. Since the specific adhesives listed in the original application are defined as examples in the original specification, it is respectfully submitted that the original specification included others of the group of hot melt adhesives. For clarification, the specification has been amended to recite --other hot melt adhesives-- instead of "other thermoplastic long-term adhesives" because the list in the specification was described as examples

of hot melt adhesives. In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the term "other hot melt adhesives" does not constitute new matter. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the objection to the specification now be withdrawn.

Claims 7-10 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,985,775 (Deeb) in view of German Patent Reference No. 37 41 194 A1 (Ditzel).

Independent claim 7 of the present invention is drawn to a self-adhesive glass fiber fabric wallpaper and recites "a sheet of woven glass fiber fabric comprising woven strands and having a first side and a second side, at least said first side having raised points where said woven strands cross", "an interrupted layer including a thermoplastic permanent adhesive adhering only to said raised points of said first side of said sheet of glass fiber fabric for holding said sheet of glass fiber fabric to a wall substrate", and "wherein an amount and a viscosity of said thermoplastic permanent adhesive are designed for preventing the thermoplastic permanent adhesive from penetrating said glass fiber fabric and contaminating said second side of said glass fiber fabric".

It is respectfully submitted that independent claim 7 is allowable over Deeb and Ditzel for the following reasons: (1) Deeb relates to an adhesive tape and therefore does not teach or suggest anything about a self adhesive wallpaper, (2) Deeb teaches that the adhesive of a substrate is applied to a polymer layer on the woven fabric not directly on the raised points at the overlapping fibers of the fabric, and (2) Ditzel relates to paper wallpaper and therefore fails to teach or suggest applying an adhesive only to the overlapping fibers of a woven cloth.

Deeb discloses an adhesive tape comprising a woven cloth in which a polymer is embedded to bond the warp and weft fibers of the cloth. The polymer is applied such that one side of the tape comprises a continuous layer of the polymer while the other side of the tape has the feel of a cloth (see col 8, lines 64-66). A pressure sensitive adhesive is then applied to the polymer. The

various examples of Deeb teach that the adhesive can be wiped onto the polymer, applied with a knife coater, hot melt coated, or solvent coated onto the polymer. Each of these examples indicates that the adhesive coating is applied as a continuous layer onto the polymer. Since Deeb discloses an adhesive tape, Deeb fails to teach or suggest applying a pressure sensitive adhesive to a wall paper. Deeb also fails to teach or suggest that the adhesive is applied directly to the woven substrate, as recited in independent claim 1. Furthermore, since Deeb fails to teach or suggest that the adhesive is applied directly to the fibers, Deeb fails to teach or suggest an interrupted layer of adhesive adhering only to the raised points where the woven strands cross, as recited in independent claim 1.

Ditzel fails to teach what Deeb lacks. Ditzel discloses a foam to be used for dry application of a wall paper to a wall-like substrate. Ditzel shows that the foam may be applied to the wallpaper in a pattern of islands. However, Ditzel discloses at col. 4, lines 3-7, that after application or pressing of the paper onto a wall surface, 100% of the surface is covered due to the elasticity of the foam. Furthermore, Ditzel shows that the wallpaper is the conventional paper wall paper and does not teach or suggest that the adhesive is applied to a woven cloth wallpaper. Ditzel discloses patterns shown in Figs. 6a - 6g for the application of the adhesive to the substrate which do not relate to a pattern of raised points on a fabric. Accordingly, even if the foam of Ditzel were applied to a cloth substrate, there is no teaching or suggestion in Deeb or Ditzel for applying the adhesive to only the raised points of the overlapping fibers.

It is respectfully submitted that the teaching of Ditzel would not be applied to Deeb because Deeb relates to adhesive tapes and Ditzel discloses a method for dry wallpapering. However, even the combined teachings of Deeb and Ditzel fail to teach or suggest the claimed invention. Neither Deeb nor Ditzel teaches or suggests that an adhesive can be applied to a woven substrate so that the adhesive adheres only to the raised portions of the first side of the sheet of

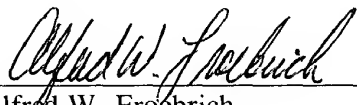
woven substrate. Each prior art reference must be considered in its entirety, including disclosures that teach away from the claims. In contrast to the claimed invention, Deeb teaches that when a cloth or woven substrate is used, a polymer is used to bond the crossing strands of the fiber and the adhesive is applied to the polymer layer. Therefore, even if the application of adhesive as taught by Ditzel were combined with Deeb, the adhesive would be applied to the continuous polymer layer and not the woven substrate. Moreover, even if the foam were applied to a woven glass fiber fabric, there is no suggestion in Deeb or Ditzel the adhesive should be applied only to raised points of the fabric. It is respectfully submitted that neither Deeb nor Ditzel provides any motivation to apply adhesive to only raised points of a woven substrate. In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that independent claim 7 is allowable over Deeb in view of Ditzel.

Dependent claims 8-10 and 12, being dependent on independent claim 7, are allowable for at least the same reasons.

The application is now deemed to be in condition for allowance and notice to that effect is solicited.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION AND CLAIMS SHOWING CHANGES

In the Specification:

Page 2, please amend the paragraph starting at line 15 as follows:

--According to the present invention, a thermoplastic permanent adhesive is provided on one side of a woven glass fiber fabric wallpaper for holding the wallpaper on a wall substrate. Thermoplastic permanent adhesives are available commercially and are described, for example, in Römpf Chemie-Lexikon, 9th Edition, George Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart, New York, 1995, page 4037. Examples of suitable hot melt adhesives which may be used as the permanent adhesives for the woven glass fiber wall paper are hot melt adhesives including "HELMITHERM 42034" (based on polypropylene-copolymers) from Forbo-Helmitin GmbH, Pirmasens, "TIVOLMELT 9058/30" (based on polyolefin-copolymers), "TIVOMELT 9041" (based on polyolefin-copolymers) and "TIVOMELT 9162" (based on polyesters) from Tivoli Werke Ag, Hamburg, and "TECHNOMELT Q 5304" (based on polyolefin-copolymers) from Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf. The ductile pressure-sensitive hot melt adhesives feature particularly long bond times, contain no hazardous ingredients, and are not self-igniting. The permanent adhesive may also undergo post-crosslinking. The permanent adhesive is applied by heat treatment to one side of the glass fiber fabric and after cooling is permanently tacky. Of course other [thermoplastic permanent] hot melt adhesives which exhibit the required characteristics may also be used as thermoplastic permanent adhesives and the present invention is not limited to the above-listed adhesives.--

er: CLEARLY, OBVIOUSLY (any style
S. Eliot) 2: on the basis of available
Texas — Robert Coughlan
o' (v)il\ adj evil-er or evil-er; evil-
ek akin to OHG ubil evil (bef. 12c) 1
UL WICKED (an ~ impulse) 2: arising
iractor or conduct (a man of ~ reputa-
b: causing discomfort or repulsion
DISAGREEABLE (woke late and in an ~
PERNICIOUS (the ~ institution of slav-
ne: UNLUCKY — evil adv, archaic —
-vils\ n
of suffering, misfortune, and wrongdo-
2: something that brings sorrow, dis-

1: one who does evil
ie act or action of doing evil
glance held capable of inflicting harm;
such an eye or glance
-vil\ adj (1531): having an evil dispo-
mind-ed-ly adv — evil-mind-ed-ness

vinc-ing [L evincere to vanquish, win a
uer — more at VICTORY] (1621) 1: to
2: to display clearly: REVEAL syn
-sa-bal\ adj

-t-ed; -at-ing [L evisceratus, pp. of vis-
t (1621) 1: a: to take out the entrails
of vital content or force 2: to remove
contents of (an organ) ~ vi: to pro-
n or suffer protrusion of a part through
-vi-sa-rā-shōn\ n

evitabils, fr. evitare to avoid, fr. e- +
of being avoided

-v\ adj (1886): capable of being evoked
-v\ n [L evocation, evocatio, fr. evocare]
-v\ v: SUMMONING-as a: the summa-
recreation (an ~ of the past) 2
-v-vā-kā-tar\, -v-vā\ n

(657): evoking or tending to evoke an
s so ~ that they bring tears to the
-vive-ly adv — evoc-a-tive-ness n
-v-ing [F évouer, fr. L evocare, fr. e- +
TION] (ca. 1626) 1: to call forth or up-
its) 2: to cite esp. with approval or for
to mind or recollection (this place ~s
gnatively syn see EVIDUCE

n (ca. 1736): the locus of the center of
normals of a curve

-v\ n [L evolution-, evolutio unrolling, fr.
set of prescribed movements 2 a: a
direction: UNFOLDING b: the action or
ing something off: EMISSION e (1): a
from a lower, simpler, or worse to a
ter state: GROWTH (2): a process of
social, political, and economic advance
e process of working out or developing
ent of a biological group (as a race or
teory that the various types of animals
other preexisting types and that the dis-
e to modifications in successive genera-
a mathematical root 6: a process in
gression of interrelated phenomena —
-lā\ adv — evolu-tion-ary \-shō-ner-
\shō-ni-zā-tar\ n — evolu-tion-ist

vāv or -vōv\ vb evolved: evolu-ing [L
ere to roll — more at VOLUBLE] vt (1641)
b: to produce by natural evolutionary
JUT (~ social, political, and literary phi-
vi: to undergo evolutionary change —
vōl- also -vā-vā- or -vō-vā- \ adj
-vōlvā-olso -vāv- or -vōv- \ n
ulsion-, evulsio, fr. evellere to pluck out,
re at VULNERABLE] (ca. 1611): EXTRAC

ōnas, fr. Gk, active, lit., well gilt, fr. eu-
E] (1897): a member of a select Greek
palace guard

n [ME, fr. OE ēowī; akin to OHG ouwī
12c): the female of the sheep esp. when
ious related animals
also Ewes (1861): a people of Ghana
language; also: the

a thin neck with a
defect in dogs and
(\ adj
E, fr. AF, fr. OF
oce, neut. of aquar-
more at ISLAND]
r jug
n [James Ewing
1): a tumor that
e and that tends to



ewer

1: out of: FROM:
or source b: from
alf by Eric XVI ~
: WITHOUT-as a
r right — used esp.
precedent to re-
: with purchaser to

provide means of subsequent transportation (~ dock)
ex n [ex-] (1821) one that formerly held a specified position or place;
exp: a former spouse
ex n (ca. 1889): the letter x
ex- also occurs in this prefix where only i is shown below (as in "ex-
pres-") and ks sometimes occurs where only gz is shown (as in "exact")
prefix [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L (also, prefix with perfective and caus-
ative value), fr. ex out of, from; akin to Gk ex, ex-out of, from OCS iz]
1: out of: outside (exclave) 2: not (exstipulate) 3 \,eks, 'eks\
[ME, fr. LL, fr. L: former (ex-president)
EX- see EXO-
ex- comb form [ISV, modif. of Gk hexa- hexa-]: quintillion (exa-
joules)
ex-ac-er-bate \ig-zar-sar-bāt\ vt -bat-ed; -bat-ing [L exacerbatus, pp.
of exacerbare, fr. ex- + acerbus harsh, bitter, fr. acer sharp — more at
EDGE] (1660): to make more violent, bitter, or severe (the proposed
shutdown ~ would ~ unemployment problems — Science) — ex-ac-
er-ba-tion \ig-zar-sar-bā-shōn\ n
ex-act \ig-zakt\ vt [ME, to require as payment, fr. L exactus, pp. of
exigere to drive out, demand, measure, fr. ex- + agere to drive — more
at AGENT] (1564) 1: to call for forcibly or urgently and obtain (from
them has been ~ed the ultimate sacrifice — D. D. Eisenhower) 2: to
call for as necessary or desirable syn see DEMAND — ex-act-a-
ble \ig-zak-tā-bəl\ adj — ex-act-a-tor also ex-act-er \ig-zak-tar\ n
ex-act \ig-zakt\ n [L exactus] (1533) 1: exhibiting or marked by strict, partic-
ular, and complete accordance with fact or a standard 2: marked
by thorough consideration or minute measurement of small factual
details syn see CORRECT — ex-act-ness \ig-zakt-nəs\ n
ex-act-a \ig-zak-tā\ n [AmerSp (quinella) exacta exacta quinella] (1964)
1: PERFECTA

exact differential n (1825): a differential expression of the form
 $X_1 dx_1 + \dots + X_n dx_n$ where the X 's are the partial derivatives of a
function $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with respect to x_1, \dots, x_n respectively
ex-act-ing \ig-zak-tin\ adj (1634) 1: tryingly or unrelentingly severe
in making demands 2: requiring careful attention and precision
syn see ONEROUS — ex-act-ing-ly \ig-zak-tin-lē\ adv — ex-act-ing-ness n
ex-act-ion \ig-zak-shān\ n (15c) 1: the act or process of exacting
b: EXTORTION 2: something exacted; esp: a fee, reward, or contribu-
tion demanded or levied with severity or injustice
ex-act-i-tude \ig-zak-ti-tūd, -t'yūd\ n (1734): the quality or an in-
stance of being exact: EXACTNESS

ex-act-ly \ig-zak-ti-lē\ adv (1612) 1: a: in a manner or measure or
to a degree or number that strictly conforms to a fact or condition (it's
~ 3 o'clock) (these two pieces are ~ the same size) b: in every re-
spect: ALTOGETHER, ENTIRELY (that was ~ the wrong thing to do) (not
~ what I had in mind) 2: quite so — used to express agreement

exact science n (1843): a science (as physics, chemistry, or astron-
omy) whose laws are capable of accurate quantitative expression
ex-ag-ger-ate \ig-zā-jā-rāt\ vb -at-ed; -at-ing [L exaggeratus, pp. of
exaggerare, lit., to heap up, fr. ex- + agger heap, fr. aggerere to carry
toward, fr. ag- + gerere to carry] vt (ca. 1587) 1: to enlarge beyond
bounds or the truth: OVERSTATE (a friend ~s a man's virtues — Joseph
Addison) 2: to enlarge or increase esp. beyond the normal: OVER-
EMPHASIZE ~ vi: to make an overstatement — ex-ag-ger-at-ed-ly
adv — ex-ag-ger-at-ed-ness n — ex-ag-ger-a-tion \ig-zā-jā-rā-shān\ n
— ex-ag-ger-a-tive \ig-zā-jā-rā-tiv, -zā-jā-rā-tiv, -zā-jā\ adj — ex-ag-
ger-a-tor \ig-zā-jā-rā-tar\ n — ex-ag-ger-a-to-ry \ig-zā-jā-rā-tōr, -tōr-
tā-jā\ adj

ex-alt \ig-zōlt\ vb [ME, fr. MF & L; MF exalter, fr. L exaltare, fr. ex-
+ altus high — more at OLD] vt (15c) 1: to raise in rank, power, or
character 2: to elevate by praise or in estimation: GLORIFY 3 obs
n ELATE 4: to raise high: ELEVATE 5: to enhance the activity of
a: INTENSIFY (rousing and ~ing the imagination — George Eliot) ~ vi:
to induce exaltation — ex-alt-ed-ly adv — ex-alt-er n
ex-al-ta-tion \ig-zōlt-tā-shōn, -ek-sōlt-ā\ n (14c) 1: an act of exalting
e: the state of being exalted 2: an excessively intensified sense of well-
being, power, or importance 3: an increase in degree or intensity (~
of virulence of a virus)

ex-am \ig-zām\ n (1877): EXAMINATION
ex-a-men \ig-zā-mən\ n [L tongue of a balance, examination, fr. ex-
igere — more at EXACT] (1606) 1: EXAMINATION 2: a critical study
ex-am-i-nant \ig-zā-mā-nānt\ n (1588) 1: EXAMINEE 2: one who
examines: EXAMINER

ex-am-i-na-tion \ig-zā-mā-nā-shōn\ n (14c) 1: the act or process of
examining: the state of being examined 2: an exercise designed to
examine progress or test qualification or knowledge 3: a formal in-
terrogation — ex-am-i-na-tion-al \ig-zā-mā-nā-ti-ōn-l\ adj
ex-am-ine \ig-zā-mōn\ vb -ex-am-in-ed; -ex-am-in-ing \ig-zām-nin-
-zā-mā\ [ME, fr. MF examiner, fr. L examinare, fr. examen] vt (14c)
1: a: to inspect closely b: to test the condition of c: to inquire
into carefully: INVESTIGATE 2 a: to interrogate closely (~ a pris-
oner) b: to test by questioning in order to determine progress, fit-
ness, or knowledge ~ vi: to make or give an examination syn see
SCRUTINIZE — ex-am-in-a-ble \ig-zā-mā-nā-bəl\ adj — ex-am-in-er
(\ig-zām-nar, -zā-mā\ n
ex-am-in-ee \ig-zā-mā-nē\ n (1788): a person who is examined

ex-am-ple \ig-zām-pəl\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L exemplum, fr. eximere to
take out, fr. ex- + emere to take — more at REDEEM] (14c) 1: one
that serves as a pattern to be imitated or not to be imitated (a good ~)
(a bad ~) 2: a punishment inflicted on someone as a warning to
others; also: an individual so punished 3: one (as an item or inci-
dent) that is representative of all of a group or type 4: a parallel or
closely similar case esp. when serving as a precedent or model 5: an
instance (as a problem to be solved) serving to illustrate a rule or pre-
cept or to act as an exercise in the application of a rule syn see IN-
STANCE, MODEL — for example \ig-zām-pəl, fr. -l\ as an example,
(there are many sources of air pollution; exhaust fumes, for example)
ex-ample \ig-zām-pəl\, ex-am-pled; ex-am-pling \ig-zām-lin\ (15c) 1: to serve
as an example of 2 archaic: to be or set an example to
ex-an-i-mate \ig-zā-ni-māt\ adj [L exanimatus, pp. of exanimare to
deprive of life or spirit, fr. ex- + anima breath, soul — more at ANI-
MATE] (ca. 1534) 1: lacking animation: SPIRITLESS 2: being or ap-
pearing lifeless
ex-an-them \ig-zan(t)-them, 'ek-san, -them\ also ex-an-the-ma \ig-

zan-thē-mā, n, pl -thēmas also -them-a-ta \ig-zan-thē-mā-tā\ or
-thēma- exanthema, fr. Gk exanthēma, fr. exanthein to bloom,
break out, fr. ex- + anthos flower — more at ANTHOLOGY] (1656): an
eruptive disease (as measles) or its symptomatic eruption — ex-an-
them-a-tous \ig-zan-thē-mā-təs\ or ex-an-the-matic \ig-zan-thē-
ma-tik\ adj

ex-arch \ek-sārk\ n [LL exarchus, fr. LGK exarchos, fr. Gk, leader,
fr. exarchein to begin, take the lead, fr. ex- + archēin to rule, begin —
more at ARCH-] (1588) 1: a Byzantine viceroys 2: an Eastern bishop
ranking below a patriarch and above a metropolitan; specif: the head
of an independent church — ex-arch-al \ek-sārk-əl\ adj — ex-arch-
ate \ek-sārk-āt\ n — ex-arch-ly \ek-sārk-lē\ n
ex-arch \ek-sārk\ n [ex- + arch-] (1891): formed or taking place from the
periphery toward the center (~ xylem)

ex-as-per-ate \ig-zas-pā-rāt\ vt -at-ed; -at-ing [L exasperatus, pp. of
exasperare, fr. ex- + asper rough — more at ASPERITY] (1534) 1 a
: to excite the anger of: ENRAGE b: to cause irritation or annoyance
to 2 obs: to make more grievous: AGGRAVATE syn see IRRITATE —
ex-as-per-at-ed-ly adv — ex-as-per-at-ing-ly \ig-zā-ti-lē\ adv

ex-as-per-ate \ig-zas-pā-rāt\ adj (1541) 1: irritated or annoyed esp. to
the point of injudicious action: EXASPERATED 2: roughened with
irregular prickles or elevations (~ seed coats)

ex-as-per-a-tion \ig-zas-pā-rā-shōn\ n (1547) 1: the state of being
exasperated 2: the act or an instance of exasperating

Ex-cal-i-bur \ek-ska-lā-bər\ n [ME Excalibur, fr. OF Escalibor, fr.
ML Caliburnus]: the sword of King Arthur
ex-ca-the-dra \eks-kā-thē-drā\ n or adj [NL, lit., from the chair]
(1818): by virtue of or in the exercise of one's office or position (ex
cathedra pronouncements)

ex-ca-vate \ek-ska-vāt\ vb -vat-ed; -vat-ing [L excavatus, pp. of ex-
cavare, fr. ex- + cavare to make hollow — more at CAVATINA] vt (1599)
1: to form a cavity or hole in 2: to form by hollowing out 3: to
dig out and remove 4: to expose to view by or as if by digging away a
covering (~ the remains of a temple) (another writer whose work I
excavated — William Zinsser) ~ vi: to make excavations

ex-ca-va-tion \ek-ska-vā-shān\ n (ca. 1611) 1: the action or process
of excavating 2: a cavity formed by cutting, digging, or scooping —
ex-ca-va-tion-al \ig-zā-vā-ti-ōn-l\ adj — ex-ca-va-tor \ek-ska-vā-tar\ n (ca. 1815): one that excavates; esp: a
power-operated shovel

ex-ceed \ik-sēd\ vb [ME exceden, fr. MF exceder, fr. L excedere, fr. ex-
+ cedere to go] vt (14c) 1: to extend outside of (the river will ~ its
banks) 2: to be greater than or superior to 3: to go beyond a limit
set by ~ed his authority) ~ vi 1 obs: OVERDO 2: PREDOMINATE
syn EXCEED, SURPASS, TRANSCEND, EXCEL, OUTDO, OUTSTRIP mean to go
or be beyond a stated or implied limit, measure, or degree. EXCEED
implies going beyond a limit set by authority or established by custom
or by prior achievement (exceed the speed limit). SURPASS suggests
superiority in quality, merit, or skill (the book surpassed our expecta-
tions). TRANSCEND implies a rising or extending notably above or be-
yond ordinary limits (transcended the values of their culture). EXCEL
implies preeminence in achievement or quality and may suggest super-
iority to all others (excels in mathematics). OUTDO applies to a better-
ing or exceeding what has been done before (outdid herself this time).
OUTSTRIP suggests surpassing in a race or competition (outstripped
other firms in sales).

ex-ceed-ing \ig-sēd-in\ adj (15c): exceptional in amount, quality, or degree

ex-ceed-ing-ly \ig-sēd-in-lē\ also ex-ceed-ing-ly (1535): to an ex-
treme degree: EXTREMELY

ex-cel \ik-sel\ vb -celled; -cel-ling [ME excellen, fr. L excellere,
fr. ex- + cellere to rise, project; akin to L collis hill — more at HILL] vt
(15c): to be superior to: surpass in accomplishment or achievement
~ vi: to be distinguishable by superiority: surpass others (~ in
sports) (excelled at lipreading) syn see EXCEED

ex-cel-lence \ek-sē-lən(t)s\ n (14c) 1: the quality of being excellent
2: an excellent or valuable quality: VIRTUE 3: EXCELLENCE 2

ex-cel-len-cy \ek-sē-lən(t)-sē\ n, pl -cies (15c) 1: EXCELLENCE: esp:
outstanding or valuable quality — usu. used in pl. (so crammed, as
he thinks, with excellencies — Shak.) 2 — used as a title for high dig-
nities of state (as a governor or an ambassador) or church (as a Roman
Catholic archbishop or bishop)

ex-cel-lent \ek-sē-lən(t)\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L excellent-, excellens, fr.
pp. of excellere] (14c) 1 archaic: SUPERIOR 2: very good of its kind
e: eminently good: FIRST-CLASS — ex-cel-lent-ly adv
ex-cel-si-or \ik-sē-si-ōr, -ōr\ n [trade name, fr. L higher, compar. of
excelsus high, fr. pp. of excellere] (1868): fine curled wood shavings
used esp. for packing fragile items

ex-cept \ik-sept\ also ex-cept-ing \ig-sep-tin\ prep (14c): with the
exclusion or exception of (daily ~ Sundays)

except vb [ME, fr. MF excepter, fr. L exceptare, fr. exceptus, pp. of
excipere to take out, except, fr. ex- + capere to take — more at HEAVE]
vt (14c): to take or leave out from a number or a whole: EXCLUDE ~
vi: to take exception: OBJECT — ex-cept-ive \ig-sep-tiv\ adj

except also excepting conj (15c) 1: on any other condition than
that: UNLESS (~ you repent) 2: with this exception, namely (~ was
inaccessible ~ by boat) 3: ONLY — often followed by that (I would
go ~ that it's too far)

except for prep (1842) 1: with the exception of (everyone was gone
except for me) 2: were it not for (except for you I would be dead)

ex-cep-tion \ik-sep-shən\ n (14c) 1: the act of excepting: EXCLU-
SION 2: one that is excepted; esp: a case to which a rule does not
apply 3: QUESTION, OBJECTION (witnesses whose authority is beyond
~ — T. B. Macaulay) 4: an oral or written legal objection

ex-cep-tion-a-ble \ik-sep-shē-nā-bəl\ adj (1691): being likely —
to cause objection: OBJECTIONABLE (visitors even drink the ~ beer — W.
D. Howells) — ex-cep-tion-a-ble-ly \ig-sep-shē-nā-bi-lē\ n — ex-
cep-tion-a-ly \ig-sep-shē-nā-bi-lē\ adv

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ə\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar
\ə\ out \ə\ chin \ə\ bet \ə\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job
\ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \ə\ boy \ə\ the \ə\ thin \ə\ the \ə\ loot \ə\ foot
\ə\ yet \ə\ vision \ə\ k, ʔ, æ, ɔ, u, ɪ, ʃ, ʒ see Guide to Pronunciation